



Spring/Summer 2002

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Highlights

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 profiles of social and economic characteristics. The demographic profiles are a product of the Census 2000 long form questionnaire that contained 53 questions. One in six households nationwide received the long form and about 117,000 Utah households completed it.

These demographic profiles consist of three tables of selected sample data items from Summary File 3. Data are made available down to the city level, and include various social characteristics (such as disability status and ability to speak English), some economic characteristics (such as employment and poverty rates), and selected housing characteristics (like heating fuel, and mortgage status). The full Summary File 3, which includes detailed data from all the questions asked in the long form, is scheduled for release later this summer.

Utah Demographic Characteristics

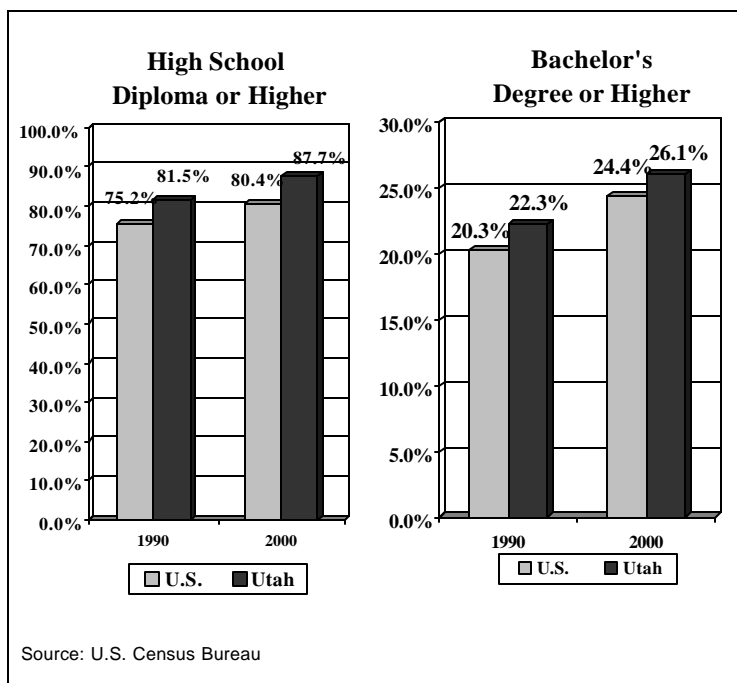
The population of Utah increased 29.6% over the decade, from 1,722,850 in 1990 to 2,233,169 in 2000. Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation, growing twice as fast as the U.S. from 1990 to 2000.

Utah ranked first among states in the U.S. in many categories in the 2000 Census:

- Utah had the youngest population in the nation with a median age of 27.1. The national median age was 35.3.
- Utah ranked first in the nation, at 32.2%, in the percent of the population under 18 in 2000.
- Utah had the largest households in the nation with an average household size of 3.13, compared with 2.59 for the U.S.
- Utah had the largest families in the nation with an average family size of 3.57, while the U.S. average family size was 3.14.

Education

School enrollment in Utah (population 3 years and over enrolled in school) increased 21.4% over the decade, from 610,696 in 1990 to 741,524 in 2000. In 2000, elementary students (grades 1-8) accounted for the majority (41.2%) of the population enrolled in school, followed by college or graduate school students (25.2%), high school students (22.2%), preschool (6.2%), and



kindergarten (5.2%). College or graduate school enrollment increased 27% from 1990 to 2000, the largest increase among the five categories.

In 2000, educational attainment in Utah continued to exceed that of the U.S. The percent of persons age 25 and over in Utah with a high school diploma or higher, increased from 85.1% in 1990 to 87.7% in 2000, compared with 75.2% in 1990 to 80.4% in 2000 for the U.S. The percent of persons 25 and over in Utah with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 22.3% in 1990 to

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Census 2000 Summary File 3 Highlights

26.1% in 2000. Nationally, there was an increase from 20.3% in 1990 to 24.4% in 2000.

Morgan County ranked first among counties in the state in 2000 with 92.6% of the population 25 years and over with a high school diploma or more, followed by Summit (92.5%), Davis (92.2%), Rich (91.5%) and Utah (90.9%) counties. San Juan County ranked last with 69.6% of the 25 years and older population having a high school diploma or higher.

Summit County ranked first among counties in 2000 with 45.5% of the population 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, followed by Cache (31.9%), Utah (31.5%), Davis (28.8%), and Salt Lake (27.4%) counties. Emery County ranked last with 11.6% of the 25 years and over population having a bachelor's degree or higher.

Income in 1999

Median Household Income.

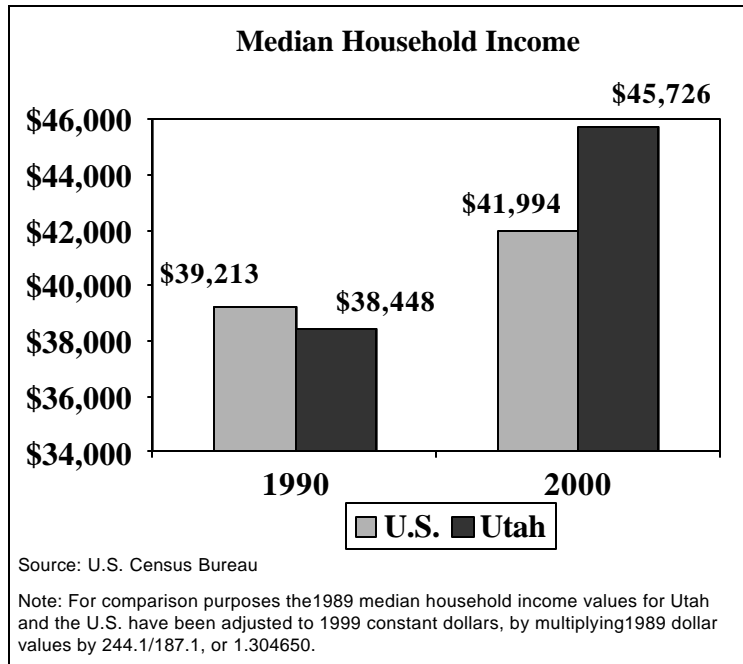
According to Census 2000, Utah's median household income, after being adjusted for inflation, increased 19% over the decade from \$38,448 in 1989 to \$45,726 in 1999. In the U.S., median household income increased 7% over the decade from \$39,213 in 1989 to \$41,994 in 1999¹.

Summit County had the highest median household income among Utah's counties, with a 1999 household income of \$64,962. Davis County ranked second in median household income (\$53,726), followed by Morgan (\$50,273), Wasatch (\$49,612), and Salt Lake (\$48,373) counties. San Juan County had the lowest median 1999 household income among Utah's counties, with a household income of \$28,137.

Median Family Income.

The state's median family income increased 18% over the decade from \$43,374 in 1989 to \$51,022 in 1999. In the U.S., median family income increased 9% over the decade from \$45,956 in 1989 to \$50,046 in 1999¹.

Summit County had the highest median family income among Utah's counties with a 1999 family income of \$72,510. Davis County ranked second with a median family income of \$58,329, followed by Salt Lake (\$54,470), Morgan (\$53,365), and Wasatch (\$52,102) counties. San Juan County had the lowest median family income among Utah's counties with a 1999 family income of \$31,673.



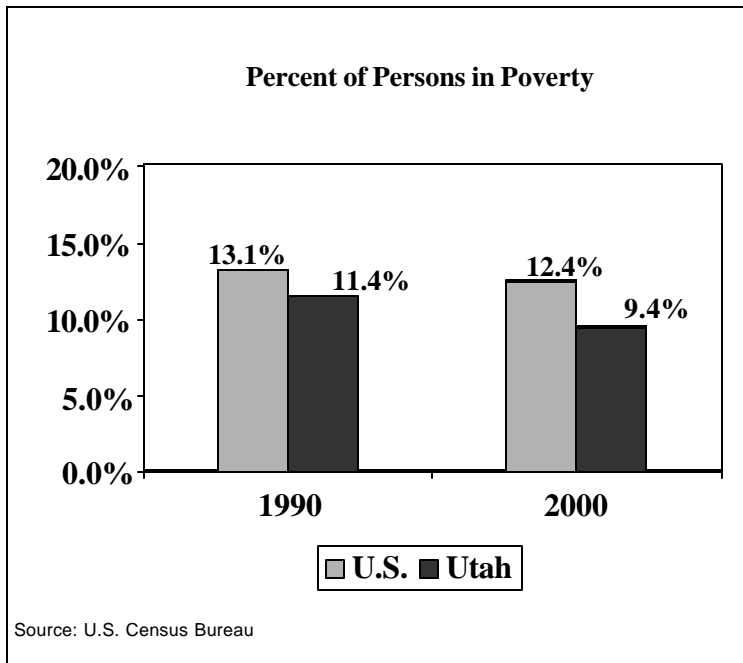
Per Capita Income. The state's per capita income increased 65% over the decade, from \$11,029 in 1989 to \$18,185 in 1999. In the U.S., per capita income increased 50% over the decade from \$14,420 in 1989 to \$21,587 in 1999.

Summit County had the highest per capita income among Utah's counties in 1999 at \$33,767, followed by Salt Lake (\$20,190), Wasatch (\$19,869), Davis (\$19,506), and Weber (\$18,246) counties. San Juan County had the lowest per capita income among Utah's counties at \$10,229 in 1999.

Poverty Status in 1999

Persons. According to Census 2000, in 1999, 9.4% of all persons in Utah were living below the poverty level, compared to 11.4% in 1989. In the U.S. in 1999, 12.4% of all persons were living in poverty, compared to 13.1% in 1989.

Among Utah's counties, San Juan County had the highest poverty rate in 1999 (31.4%), followed by Iron (19.2%), Duchesne (16.8%), Piute (16.2%), and Sanpete (15.9%) counties. Davis County had the lowest poverty at 5.1%.



Families. In 1999, 6.5% of all families in Utah were living

below the poverty level, compared to 8.6% in 1989. In the U.S., 9.2% of all families were living in poverty in 1999, compared to 10% in 1989. In 1999, 22.1% of all families in Utah with a female householder, no husband present, were below the poverty level, compared to 30.3% in 1989. In the U.S., 26.5% of all families with a female householder, no husband present, were below the poverty level, compared to 31.1% in 1989.

Among Utah's counties, San Juan County had the highest percentage of families living below the poverty level (26.9%),

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 187.1 for 1989 and 244.1 for 1999. To adjust 1989 median and mean dollar values to 1999 constant dollars, multiply 1989 dollar values by 244.1/187.1, or 1.304650.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Highlights

followed by Duchesne (14.2%), Iron (13.1%), Wayne (12.7%), and Uintah (12.0%) counties. Summit County had the lowest percentage of families in poverty (3.0%).

Foreign Born

The state's foreign born population increased by over 100,000, or 171%, from 1990 to 2000. The foreign born population in the U.S. increased 57% from 1990 to 2000. Foreign born persons

In the U.S. in 2000, 10.7% of persons age five and over were speaking Spanish at home, 3.8% were speaking Indo-European, and 2.7% were speaking Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

In 2000, 59% of people age five and over in Utah, and 60% of people in the U.S., that were speaking a language other than English at home were speaking Spanish.

Ancestry

In Census 2000, English was the most reported ancestry by Utahns (29.0%), followed by German (11.6%), United States or American (6.8%), Danish (6.5%), and Irish (5.9%). In the 1990 Census, English was the most reported ancestry, followed by German, Danish, Irish, and Swedish.

Nationally, German was the most reported ancestry (15.2%), followed by Irish (10.9%), English (8.7%), United States or American (7.3%), and Italian (5.6%).

Release of Summary File 2

On February 20, 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau released Summary File 2 (SF 2) for the State of Utah. SF2 contains the 100-percent data (the information compiled from questions asked of all people and about every housing unit). Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).

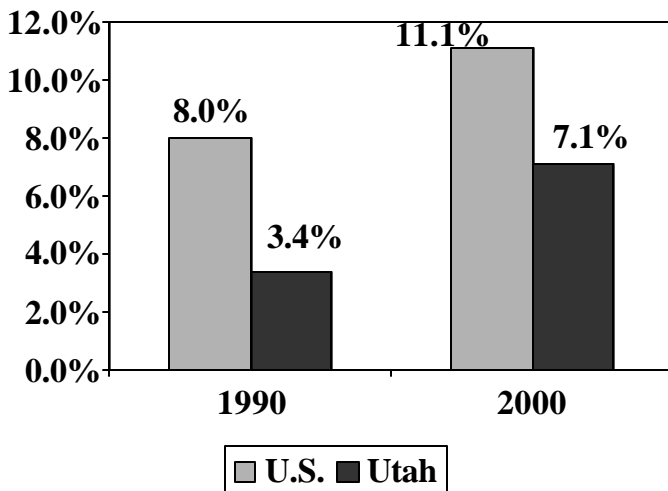
SF 2 includes population characteristics, such as sex by age, average household size, household type, relationship by household type, and own children under 18 years by family type and age. The file includes housing characteristics, such as tenure, tenure by age of householder, and tenure by household size for occupied housing units. Selected aggregates and medians are also provided.

These 100-percent data are presented in 36 population tables and 11 housing tables, identified with "PCT" and "HCT," respectively. Tables are comprised for 250 population groups: the total population, 132 race groups, 78 American Indian and Alaskan Native tribe categories (reflecting 39 individual tribes), and 39 Hispanic or Latino groups. The presentation of SF 2 tables for any of the 250 population groups is subject to a population threshold of 100 or more people. That is, if there are fewer than 100 people in a specific geographic area, their population and housing characteristics are not available for that geographic area in SF2.

Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Demographic Profiles, visit the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Foreign Born as a Percent of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

accounted for 7.1% of the total population in Utah in 2000, compared to 3.4% in 1990. In the U.S., foreign born persons accounted for 11.1% of the nation's population in 2000, compared to 8% of the total population in 1990.

The majority of foreign born persons in Utah in 2000 came from Latin America (55.4%), followed by Asia (17.9%), and Europe (16.2%). In the U.S., 51.7% came from Latin America, followed by Asia (26.4%), and Europe (15.8%).

Other highlights from the foreign born data include:

- Over one-half of all foreign born people in Utah entered the state from 1990 to 2000.
- Over 90% of all Utahns were born in the U.S. Two-thirds of this group were born in Utah.
- The majority of the state's foreign born population, 59%, lived in Salt Lake County in 2000.

Language Spoken at Home

In 2000, 87.5% of all Utahns were speaking English only at home, compared to 92.2% in 1990. At the national level, 82.1% of the population in 2000 were speaking English only at home, compared to 86.2% in 1990.

According to Census 2000, 7.4% of all persons age five and over in Utah were speaking Spanish at home, 2.5% were speaking Indo-European languages, and 1.9% were speaking Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

United States
**Census
2000**

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-1)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
SEX AND AGE					Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Male.....	855,759	49.7	1,119,031	50.1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0
Female.....	867,091	50.3	1,114,138	49.9	Mexican.....	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1
					Puerto Rican.....	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2
Under 5 years.....	169,633	9.8	209,378	9.4	Cuban.....	456	-	940	-
5 to 9 years.....	183,674	10.7	193,033	8.6	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7
10 to 14 years.....	183,846	10.7	192,288	8.6	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0
15 to 19 years.....	152,455	8.8	216,278	9.7	White.....	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3
20 to 24 years.....	137,822	8.0	225,152	10.1					
25 to 34 years.....	274,898	16.0	327,064	14.6	RELATIONSHIP				
35 to 44 years.....	224,672	13.0	299,536	13.4	Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	138,481	8.0	237,710	10.6	In households.....	1,693,802	98.3	2,192,689	98.2
55 to 59 years.....	54,930	3.2	80,053	3.6	Householder.....	537,273	31.2	701,281	31.4
60 to 64 years.....	52,481	3.0	62,455	2.8	Spouse.....	348,029	20.2	442,931	19.8
65 to 74 years.....	88,187	5.1	101,548	4.5	Child.....	703,281	40.8	828,541	37.1
75 to 84 years.....	48,160	2.8	66,923	3.0	Own child under 18 years.....	598,039	34.7	663,394	29.7
85 years and over.....	13,611	0.8	21,751	1.0	Other relatives.....	44,727	2.6	105,800	4.7
					Under 18 years.....	19,951	1.2	41,916	1.9
Median age (years).....	26.3	(X)	27.1	(X)	Nonrelatives.....	60,492	3.5	114,136	5.1
					Unmarried partner	11,466	0.7	24,104	1.1
18 years and over.....	1,095,406	63.6	1,514,471	67.8	In group quarters.....	29,048	1.7	40,480	1.8
Male.....	533,803	31.0	749,235	33.6	Institutionalized population.....	12,739	0.7	19,467	0.9
Female.....	561,603	32.6	765,236	34.3	Noninstitutionalized population.....	16,309	0.9	21,013	0.9
21 years and over.....	1,005,161	58.3	1,379,043	61.8					
62 years and over.....	181,215	10.5	226,230	10.1	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
65 years and over.....	149,958	8.7	190,222	8.5	Total households.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
Male.....	64,290	3.7	83,228	3.7	Family households (families).....	410,862	76.5	535,294	76.3
Female.....	85,668	5.0	106,994	4.8	With own children under 18 years.....	242,869	45.2	299,746	42.7
					Married-couple family.....	348,029	64.8	442,931	63.2
RACE					With own children under 18 years.....	202,207	37.6	245,743	35.0
One race	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9	Female householder, no husband present ..	49,077	9.1	65,941	9.4
White.....	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2	With own children under 18 years.....	33,292	6.2	40,329	5.8
Black or African American.....	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8	Nonfamily households.....	126,411	23.5	165,987	23.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3	Householder living alone.....	101,640	18.9	124,756	17.8
Asian.....	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7	Householder 65 years and over.....	38,320	7.1	43,908	6.3
Asian Indian.....	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1					
Chinese.....	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	254,194	47.3	321,108	45.8
Filipino.....	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	104,236	19.4	130,469	18.6
Japanese.....	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3					
Korean.....	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2	Average household size.....	3.15	(X)	3.13	(X)
Vietnamese.....	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3	Average family size.....	3.67	(X)	3.57	(X)
Other Asian	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3					
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7	HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Native Hawaiian.....	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1	Total housing units.....	598,388	100.0	768,594	100.0
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	148	-	202	-	Occupied housing units.....	537,273	89.8	701,281	91.2
Samoa.....	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2	Vacant housing units.....	61,115	10.2	67,313	8.8
Other Pacific Islander	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	21,023	3.5	29,685	3.9
Some other race.....	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2					
Two or more races	na	na	47,195	2.1	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.4	(X)	2.1	(X)
					Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	8.6	(X)	6.5	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:									
White.....	na	na	2,034,448	91.1	HOUSING TENURE				
Black or African American.....	na	na	24,382	1.1	Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	na	na	40,445	1.8	Owner-occupied housing units.....	365,979	68.1	501,547	71.5
Asian.....	na	na	48,692	2.2	Renter-occupied housing units.....	171,294	31.9	199,734	28.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander....	na	na	21,367	1.0					
Some other race.....	na	na	113,950	5.1	Average household size of owner-occupied unit.....	3.38	(X)	3.29	(X)
					Average household size of renter-occupied unit.....	2.67	(X)	2.75	(X)

1. "-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

2. Census 2000 terminology and categories are used for data on race. Because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable. See "Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: 1990 to 2000," (PHC-T-1). At <www.census.gov>, select Population Tables/Reports, then select List of Tables.

3. Census 2000 terminology is used for ethnic categories. The corresponding term for "Hispanic or Latino" in the 1990 census was "Hispanic origin."

4. Sample data on unmarried-partner households, as shown in U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics (1990 CP-2), report series published 1993-1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics (1990 CP-1), and 1990 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics (1990 CH-1), report series published 1992-1993; and Summary Tape File (STF) 1A, series released 1991.

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-2)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT¹					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school.....	610,696	100.0	741,524	100.0	Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	na	na	46,057	6.2	Native.....	1,664,250	96.6	2,074,505	92.9
Kindergarten.....	na	na	38,261	5.2	Born in United States.....	1,648,436	95.7	2,054,627	92.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8) ⁷	419,975	68.8	305,486	41.2	State of residence.....	1,157,744	67.2	1,405,177	62.9
High school (grades 9-12).....	na	na	164,977	22.2	Different state.....	490,692	28.5	649,450	29.1
College or graduate school.....	147,095	24.1	186,743	25.2	Born outside United States.....	15,814	0.9	19,878	0.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					Foreign born.....	58,600	3.4	158,664	7.1
Population 25 years and over.....	897,321	100.0	1,197,892	100.0	Entered 1990 to March 2000.....	25,912	1.5	90,725	4.1
Less than 9th grade.....	30,379	3.4	38,426	3.2	Naturalized citizen.....	25,841	1.5	48,178	2.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	102,936	11.5	108,585	9.1	Not a citizen.....	32,759	1.9	110,486	4.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	244,132	27.2	294,426	24.6	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Some college, no degree.....	250,406	27.9	348,680	29.1	Total (excluding born at sea) ⁵ ...	57,164	100.0	158,657	100.0
Associate degree.....	69,715	7.8	94,812	7.9	Europe.....	17,820	31.2	25,640	16.2
Bachelor's degree.....	138,534	15.4	213,959	17.9	Asia.....	15,898	27.8	28,373	17.9
Graduate or professional degree.....	61,219	6.8	99,004	8.3	Africa.....	704	1.2	2,414	1.5
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	85.1	(X)	87.7	(X)	Oceania.....	3,448	6.0	6,612	4.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	22.3	(X)	26.1	(X)	Latin America.....	13,825	24.2	87,883	55.4
MARITAL STATUS²					Northern America.....	5,469	9.6	7,735	4.9
Population 15 years and over.....	1,185,697	100.0	1,639,688	100.0	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Never married.....	302,589	25.5	457,015	27.9	Population 5 years and over.....	1,553,351	100.0	2,023,875	100.0
Now married, except separated.....	718,636	60.6	963,341	58.8	English only.....	1,432,947	92.2	1,770,626	87.5
Separated.....	14,766	1.2	20,027	1.2	Language other than English.....	120,404	7.8	253,249	12.5
Widowed.....	57,999	4.9	67,035	4.1	Speak English less than "very well".	40,825	2.6	105,691	5.2
Female.....	48,925	4.1	54,247	3.3	Spanish.....	51,945	3.3	150,244	7.4
Divorced.....	91,707	7.7	132,270	8.1	Speak English less than "very well".	17,037	1.1	71,405	3.5
Female.....	52,634	4.4	73,061	4.5	Other Indo-European languages.....	34,088	2.2	49,865	2.5
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS					Speak English less than "very well".	9,018	0.6	13,156	0.7
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years....	na	na	39,564	100.0	Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	22,346	1.4	37,805	1.9
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	na	na	15,989	40.4	Speak English less than "very well".	10,274	0.7	16,310	0.8
VETERAN STATUS³					ANCESTRY (single or multiple)				
Civilian population 18 years and over.....	1,146,986	100.0	1,510,842	100.0	Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Civilian veterans.....	146,630	12.8	161,351	10.7	Total ancestries reported.....	2,246,331	130.4	2,449,213	109.7
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION⁴					Arab.....	2,730	0.2	4,598	0.2
Population 5 to 20 years.....	na	na	638,650	100.0	Czech ⁶	4,490	0.3	5,010	0.2
With a disability.....	na	na	44,010	6.9	Danish.....	163,048	9.5	144,713	6.5
Population 21 to 64 years.....	na	na	1,175,910	100.0	Dutch.....	55,770	3.2	51,891	2.3
With a disability.....	na	na	181,290	15.4	English.....	749,711	43.5	647,987	29.0
Percent employed.....	na	na	64.2	(X)	French (except Basque) ⁶	53,931	3.1	50,549	2.3
No disability.....	na	na	994,620	84.6	French Canadian ⁶	6,126	0.4	7,396	0.3
Percent employed.....	na	na	78.7	(X)	German.....	299,853	17.4	258,496	11.6
Population 65 years and over.....	144,240	100.0	183,813	100.0	Greek.....	10,439	0.6	11,691	0.5
With a disability.....	24,654	17.1	73,386	39.9	Hungarian.....	2,944	0.2	3,306	0.1
RESIDENCE IN 1995					Irish ⁶	136,940	7.9	132,162	5.9
Population 5 years and over.....	1,553,351	100.0	2,023,875	100.0	Italian.....	46,008	2.7	57,512	2.6
Same house in 1995.....	818,356	52.7	998,458	49.3	Lithuanian.....	1,118	0.1	1,605	0.1
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	709,378	45.7	960,754	47.5	Norwegian.....	36,178	2.1	60,567	2.7
Same county.....	409,847	26.4	538,410	26.6	Polish.....	14,832	0.9	16,784	0.8
Different county.....	299,531	19.3	422,344	20.9	Portuguese.....	1,954	0.1	4,031	0.2
Same state.....	122,460	7.9	180,155	8.9	Russian.....	4,401	0.3	7,041	0.3
Different state.....	177,071	11.4	242,189	12.0	Scotch-Irish.....	24,292	1.4	25,031	1.1
Elsewhere in 1995.....	25,617	1.6	64,663	3.2	Scottish.....	89,463	5.2	98,518	4.4
					Slovak.....	4,167	0.2	991	-
					Subsaharan African.....	964	0.1	3,600	0.2
					Swedish.....	103,715	6.0	94,911	4.3
					Swiss.....	31,737	1.8	31,397	1.4
					Ukrainian.....	1,062	0.1	2,304	0.1
					United States or American.....	57,268	3.3	150,814	6.8
					Welsh.....	48,070	2.8	48,345	2.2
					West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)....	389	-	829	-
					Other ancestries.....	294,731	17.1	527,134	23.6

"-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ School enrollment data for 1990 and 2000 are not fully comparable due to changes in how data were obtained on level of enrollment. In 1990, estimates of grade enrolled were based on the school enrollment and educational attainment questions.

² Marital status data for 1990 are 100-percent data from *General Population Characteristics* (1990 CP-1) and Summary Tape File (STF) 1.

³ Veteran status data are for the civilian population 16 years and over in 1990 and for the civilian population 18 years and over in 2000.

⁴ Disability data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the census questions on disability. New 2000 questions cover the major life activities of seeing and hearing and the ability to perform physical and mental tasks. These questions collect data on the disability status of children 5 years and over as well as adults. The 1990 questions collected data only for persons 15 years and over.

⁵ In 1990 (in contrast to 2000), nonresponse on country or region of birth was not allocated.

⁶ The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in CP-2 reports and in Summary Tape File (STF) 4, but combined in STF3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

⁷ In 1990, elementary and high school were combined into one category.

⁸ These questions were not asked in the 1990 Census.

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-3)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					INCOME IN 1989 ⁴				
Population 16 years and over.....	1,154,039	100.0	1,600,279	100.0	Households.....	537,196	100.0	701,933	100.0
In labor force.....	784,501	68.0	1,104,431	69.0	Less than \$10,000.....	67,805	12.6	41,959	6.0
Civilian labor force.....	777,448	67.4	1,098,923	68.7	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	49,726	9.3	33,952	4.8
Employed.....	736,059	63.8	1,044,362	65.3	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	104,664	19.5	83,121	11.8
Unemployed.....	41,389	3.6	54,561	3.4	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	100,655	18.7	93,119	13.3
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.3	(X)	5.0	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	107,616	20.0	133,421	19.0
Armed Forces.....	7,053	0.6	5,508	0.3	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	74,290	13.8	158,405	22.6
Not in labor force.....	369,538	32.0	495,848	31.0	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	18,939	3.5	79,659	11.3
					\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8,725	1.6	52,641	7.5
Females 16 years and over.....	589,854	100.0	807,196	100.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999 ⁵	4,776	0.9	12,924	1.8
In labor force.....	345,602	58.6	492,117	61.0	\$200,000 or more.....	na	na	12,732	1.8
Civilian labor force.....	344,785	58.5	491,327	60.9	Median household income (dollars).....	29,470	(X)	45,726	(X)
Employed.....	326,464	55.3	465,893	57.7					
Own children under 6 years.....	202,019	100.0	241,072	100.0	With earnings.....	455,142	84.7	604,567	86.1
All parents in family in labor force.....	106,799	52.9	126,183	52.3	Mean earnings (dollars).....	34,322	(X)	54,973	(X)
					With Social Security income.....	116,828	21.7	144,815	20.6
					Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8,204	(X)	11,829	(X)
					With Supplemental Security Income.....	na	na	19,890	2.8
					Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars).....	na	na	6,580	(X)
					With public assistance income.....	29,569	5.5	21,896	3.1
					Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3,733	(X)	2,878	(X)
					With retirement income.....	83,373	15.5	110,476	15.7
					Mean retirement income (dollars).....	10,302	(X)	17,682	(X)
					Families.....	413,257	100.0	539,728	100.0
					Less than \$10,000.....	31,218	7.6	19,106	3.5
					\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	30,156	7.3	17,333	3.2
					\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	75,736	18.3	52,363	9.7
					\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	82,512	20.0	66,781	12.4
					\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	95,194	23.0	106,236	19.7
					\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	68,634	16.6	136,848	25.4
					\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	17,359	4.2	71,213	13.2
					\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8,059	2.0	46,863	8.7
					\$150,000 to \$199,999 ⁵	4,389	1.1	11,553	2.1
					\$200,000 or more.....	na	na	11,432	2.1
					Median family income (dollars).....	33,246	(X)	51,022	(X)
					Per capita income (dollars).....	11,029	(X)	18,185	(X)
					Median income (dollars): ⁶				
					Male full-time, year-round workers.....	28,597	(X)	36,935	(X)
					Female full-time, year-round workers.....	17,208	(X)	24,872	(X)
						Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
					Subject				
					POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
					Families.....	35,443	8.6	34,969	6.5
					With related children under 18 years.....	29,006	11.5	28,038	8.7
					With related children under 5 years.....	18,167	14.7	16,535	10.9
					Families with female householder, no husband present.....	14,210	30.3	13,849	22.1
					With related children under 18 years.....	13,234	38.9	12,557	29.0
					With related children under 5 years.....	7,485	57.1	6,429	41.9
					Individuals.....	192,415	11.4	206,328	9.4
					18 years and over.....	114,374	10.7	134,563	9.1
					65 years and over.....	12,682	8.8	10,695	5.8
					Related children under 18 years.....	75,504	12.2	68,280	9.7
					Related children 5 to 17 years.....	48,940	10.9	44,194	8.9
					Unrelated individuals 15 years and over.....	55,232	30.6	74,860	27.6

"-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ Due to changes in data capture procedures, mean travel time in 1990 is understated slightly relative to mean travel time in 2000.

² Occupation data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the classification system by occupation.

³ Industry data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the classification system by industry.

⁴ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 187.1 for 1989 and 244.1 for 1999. To adjust 1989 median, mean, and per capita dollar values to 1999 constant dollars, multiply 1989 dollar values by 244.1/187.1, or by 1.304650.

⁵ Income categories for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable. In 1990 the highest income category was \$150,000 or more. In 2000 it was broken down further into categories of \$150,000 to \$199,999 and \$200,000 or more.

⁶ 1999 data on median earnings are not directly comparable with 1989 data on median income. Based on Current Population Survey data for 1999, median income for full-time, year-round workers was higher than their median earnings by about 3 percent for males and by about 4 percent for females.

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-4)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units.....	598,388	100.0	768,594	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM ¹				
UNITS IN STRUCTURE¹					Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
1-unit, detached.....	393,374	65.7	520,101	67.7	1.00 or less.....	507,696	94.5	658,443	93.9
1-unit, attached.....	23,702	4.0	37,902	4.9	1.01 to 1.50.....	21,849	4.1	26,891	3.8
2 units.....	27,284	4.6	29,243	3.8	1.51 or more.....	7,728	1.4	15,947	2.3
3 or 4 units.....	30,431	5.1	36,998	4.8					
5 to 9 units.....	20,503	3.4	27,677	3.6	Specified owner-occupied units..	303,724	100.0	427,244	100.0
10 to 19 units.....	29,059	4.9	30,357	3.9	VALUE ^{1, 6, 7}				
20 or more units.....	32,991	5.5	44,848	5.8	Less than \$50,000.....	61,055	20.1	6,319	1.5
Mobile home ⁶	34,986	5.8	39,267	5.1	\$50,000 to \$99,999.....	188,574	62.1	62,324	14.6
Boat, RV, van, etc ⁵	6,058	1.0	2,201	0.3	\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	35,185	11.6	158,172	37.0
					\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10,641	3.5	101,538	23.8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT ^{4, 8}					\$200,000 to \$299,999.....	5,727	1.9	64,318	15.1
1999 to March 2000.....	na	na	32,366	4.2	\$300,000 to \$499,999.....	1,928	0.6	26,084	6.1
1995 to 1998.....	na	na	101,022	13.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ⁹	614	0.2	6,915	1.6
1990 to 1994.....	na	na	66,058	8.6	\$1,000,000 or more.....	na	na	1,574	0.4
1980 to 1989.....	na	na	124,012	16.1	Median (dollars).....	68,700	(X)	146,100	(X)
1970 to 1979.....	168,147	28.1	169,025	22.0					
1960 to 1969.....	82,603	13.8	80,217	10.4	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED				
1940 to 1959.....	120,961	20.2	119,027	15.5	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ^{3, 6, 7}				
1939 or earlier.....	80,779	13.5	76,867	10.0	With a mortgage.....	213,968	69.9	323,835	75.8
					Less than \$300.....	8,582	2.8	1,609	0.4
ROOMS ¹					\$300 to \$499.....	41,978	13.7	10,952	2.6
1 room.....	7,779	1.3	11,175	1.5	\$500 to \$699.....	68,416	22.3	31,444	7.4
2 rooms.....	21,810	3.6	32,499	4.2	\$700 to \$999.....	66,941	21.9	87,490	20.5
3 rooms.....	50,173	8.4	59,441	7.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21,021	6.9	123,909	29.0
4 rooms.....	113,033	18.9	113,310	14.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4,704	1.5	43,360	10.1
5 rooms.....	103,105	17.2	119,643	15.6	\$2,000 or more.....	2,326	0.8	25,071	5.9
6 rooms.....	79,707	13.3	101,601	13.2	Median (dollars).....	666	(X)	1,102	(X)
7 rooms.....	69,823	11.7	95,407	12.4	Not mortgaged.....	92,258	30.1	103,409	24.2
8 rooms.....	60,630	10.1	91,261	11.9	Median (dollars).....	185	(X)	249	(X)
9 or more rooms.....	92,328	15.4	144,257	18.8					
Median (rooms).....	5.5	(X)	6.0	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD				
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT ^{4, 8}					INCOME IN 1989 ^{4, 7}				
1999 to March 2000.....	na	na	168,475	24.0	Less than 15.0 percent.....	117,755	38.5	149,080	34.9
1995 to 1998.....	na	na	210,016	29.9	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	57,060	63.9	69,518	16.3
1990 to 1994.....	na	na	109,418	15.6	20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	48,351	54.2	60,365	14.1
1980 to 1989.....	na	na	89,400	12.7	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	30,763	34.5	46,236	10.8
1970 to 1979.....	98,125	18.3	63,807	9.1	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	17,650	19.8	30,998	7.3
1969 or earlier.....	92,986	17.3	60,165	8.6	35.0 percent or more.....	33,404	37.4	69,252	16.2
					Not computed.....	1,243	1.4	1,795	0.4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE ⁴					Specified renter-occupied units..	169,793	100.0	198,716	100.0
None.....	29,068	5.4	35,610	5.1	GROSS RENT ^{4, 6}				
1.....	152,986	28.5	188,899	26.9	Less than \$200.....	12,443	7.3	6,470	3.3
2.....	224,752	41.8	293,769	41.9	\$200 to \$299.....	31,280	18.4	8,853	4.5
3 or more.....	130,467	24.3	183,003	26.1	\$300 to \$499.....	87,705	51.7	41,783	21.0
HOUSE HEATING FUEL ⁴					\$500 to \$749.....	25,295	14.9	83,798	42.2
Utility gas.....	440,040	81.9	594,702	84.8	\$750 to \$999.....	4,782	2.8	30,337	15.3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12,279	2.3	20,911	3.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499 ¹⁰	1,497	0.9	14,249	7.2
Electricity.....	51,047	9.5	68,433	9.8	\$1,500 or more.....	na	na	2,708	1.4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	7,048	1.3	3,851	0.5	No cash rent.....	6,791	4.0	10,518	5.3
Coal or coke.....	7,202	1.3	2,691	0.4	Median (dollars).....	369	(X)	597	(X)
Wood.....	17,349	3.2	7,756	1.1					
Solar energy.....	525	0.1	261	-	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF				
Other fuel.....	1,326	0.2	1,899	0.3	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ⁴				
No fuel used.....	457	0.1	777	0.1	Less than 15.0 percent.....	32,812	19.3	36,042	18.1
					15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	29,331	17.3	29,673	14.9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS ⁴					20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	24,143	14.2	27,333	13.8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2,163	0.4	2,906	0.4	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	18,396	10.8	22,327	11.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	2,056	0.4	2,793	0.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	12,146	7.2	15,067	7.6
No telephone service ⁵	21,472	4.0	10,802	1.5	35.0 percent or more.....	44,120	26.0	55,010	27.7
					Not computed.....	8,845	5.2	13,264	6.7

.. Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ 100-percent data. ² Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000 due to a change in question wording: from "Mobile home or trailer" in 1990 to "Mobile home" in 2000.

³ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000 due to a change in question wording: from "Other" in 1990 to "Boat, RV, van, etc." in 2000. ⁴ Sample data.

Sample data were controlled to 100-percent counts for Total housing units and for Occupied housing units. ⁵ Data on telephone availability for 1990 and 2000 are not fully comparable due to a change in the census question on telephone availability. ⁶ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 196.5 for 1990 and 252.3 for 2000.

To adjust 1990 median dollar values to 2000 constant dollars, multiply 1990 dollar values by 252.3/196.5, or by 1.283969. ⁷ In 1990, the number of Specified owner-occupied units differs

between data on value (100-percent data) and data on monthly owner costs (sample data). In 2000, data on both items were collected on a sample basis. ⁸ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000. Selected year categories were changed for 2000. ⁹ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000. The category changed from "\$500,000 or more" in 1990

to "\$500,000 to \$999,999" and "\$1,000,000 or more" in 2000. ¹⁰ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000. The category changed from "\$1,000 or more" in 1990 to "\$1,000 to \$1,499" and "\$1,500 or more" in 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. For 100-percent data, *General Housing Characteristics* (1990 CH-1), Summary Tape File (STF) 1, and STF2.

New Urban and Rural Criteria for Census 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau released new criteria for defining the nation's urban and rural territories based on the results of Census 2000. These criteria replace the 1990 census criteria for defining urban and rural territories.

The Census Bureau identifies and tabulates data for urban and rural populations and their associated areas solely for the presentation and comparison of census statistical data. It does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any non-statistical uses that may be made of these areas. The Census Bureau does, however, recognize that some federal and state agencies are required by law to use Census Bureau defined urban and rural classifications for allocating program funds, and therefore urges all agencies to consider making adjustments to the urban and rural criteria specifically for their program but to clearly note this change to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau official classifications.

Census 2000 Urban and Rural Classifications

The Census Bureau classifies "Urban" as all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of:

- Core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile; and
- Surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile.

However, under certain conditions, territories that are less densely populated may constitute a part of each UA or UC.

All territories, populations and housing units located outside of the urbanized areas and urban clusters are defined as "Rural." Rural areas can be both place and non-place territories. It is important to note that geographic entities such as census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, and the area outside metropolitan areas, often contain both urban and rural territory population and housing units.

Census 2000 Urbanized Areas and Urban Cluster Definitions

Urbanized Areas. For Census 2000, an Urbanized Area (UA) consists of contiguous, densely settled census block groups and census blocks that meet population requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population of at least 50,000 people.

Urban Clusters. An Urban Cluster (UC) consists of contiguous, densely settled census block groups and blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population with at least 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000.

Delineating Urban Territory

Delineation of urbanized areas and urban clusters is now based strictly on aggregations of block groups and census blocks. It no longer considers the boundaries of previously existing legal and statistical entities. Furthermore, Census 2000 now labels partly rural geographical entities as extended places instead of the previously used term extended cities, since a census designated place (as well as any incorporated place) can now be partly urban and partly rural.

The Census Bureau follows a regimented process in determining urban territory. A detailed discussion on the entire delineating process can be obtained from the Federal Registry Vol.67. No. 51 (pp. 11663-11670). Very briefly, this process consists of the sequential addition of non-contiguous qualified territory to an identified initial core. The initial core is comprised of contiguous census block groups that fulfill a certain population density and land area criteria. Additional non-contiguous qualifying areas are added to this core through two special geographic concepts – the 'hop' and 'jump'. A hop is a road connection of no more than 0.5 miles, made up of one or more non-qualifying census blocks that fulfill specific population density and land area criteria. Jump connections are also used to add more discontinuous qualified territory to the core and are no more than 2.5 miles in length.

In addition, the Census Bureau uses two other geographic concepts, enclaves and indentations, that add more qualifying territory to the core. Once all the qualifying territory have been added in the sequential manner outlined by the Bureau, the geography is finally designated as either an urbanized area or an urbanized cluster, based on the final population size.

Differences Between 1990 and 2000 Census UA Criteria

The Census Bureau has made a number of significant changes to the 1990 Census criteria for determining urban territories under the new classification system. This has resulted in a considerably different urban landscape from that of 1990. The most important differences in the UA criteria between the two censuses are as follows:

- Census 2000 does not automatically recognize previously existing UA territory. All previously qualified UA territory have been reevaluated in order to determine their eligibility under the new classification system. This has been done in order to bring the UA criteria back to a single set of rules that will ensure consistency and the elimination of any subjectivity in these delineations.
- Census 2000 uses UCs (Urbanized Clusters) rather than Places to determine the total urban population outside of UAs. Under the new system, previously established place boundaries are 'invisible' and therefore not taken into consideration when creating and classifying the cores of densely settled population agglomerations.
- Technological advancement in the field of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will allow Census 2000 to automate the mapping of the entire urban and rural delineation for the first time in census history.
- The criteria for 'extended city or place' has significantly changed. Previously, sparsely settled areas were examined using population density and area measurements in order to determine whether or not they were excluded from the UA. Furthermore, the previous use of 'Place' introduced a bias that depended on a state's annexation and incorporation laws. Under the new system, extended places will be determined solely on the basis of the population density of census block groups and census blocks, thereby resulting in a more objective and equitable process of delineating urban entities.

New Urban and Rural Criteria for Census 2000

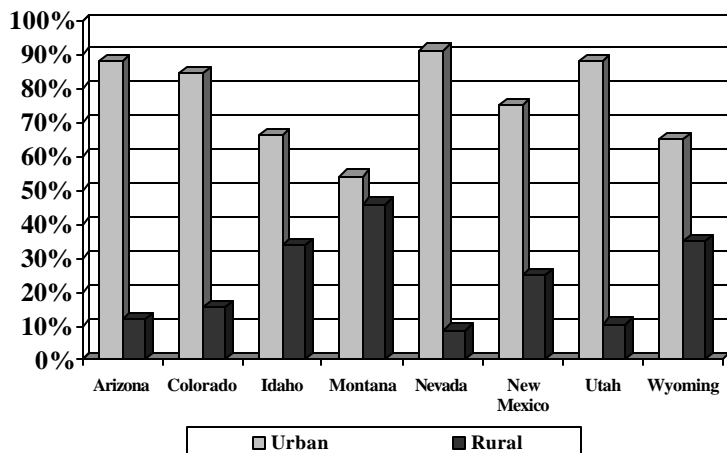
- The UA central place and title criteria will no longer follow standards predefined by other federal agencies. In the past, many UA central places and titles were based on MA (Metropolitan Area) central city definitions established by the Office of Management and Budget. In Census 2000, the new MA criteria will be applied later than the UA criteria.

Boundaries for the newly classified UAs and UCs will be available on the Census Bureau website when the full Summary File 3 is released later this summer.

Additional Information

For more information on urban and rural criteria for Census 2000, visits the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

**Percent of Population that is Urban/Rural
Mountain States: 2000**



The Urban population was determined by adding the populations of the urbanized areas and urban clusters within each of these states, as determined by Census 2000.

Urban and Rural Profile of Mountain States

The mountain states region was the fastest growing region in the United States during the 1990-2000 decade. The region averaged a 2.9% annual population growth over this period. Data from the Census 2000 New Classification System show that the majority of the region's population is concentrated in urban territories. Among the mountain states, Nevada took the lead in the proportion of the state's population that was urban (91.5%), followed by Utah (88.2%), Arizona (88.2%), and Colorado (84.5%). Montana had the lowest proportion of urban population at 54.1%, followed by Wyoming (65.1%) and Idaho (66.2%).

Utah's Urban Population (Census 2000 New Classification)¹

According to the recently released Census 2000 New Classification, Utah's total urban population constitutes 88% of the state's total population. This population resides in Utah's five Urbanized Areas and 26 Urban Clusters, as identified by this new classification. In 1990, based on the previous classification, Utah's urban population was 87%. Utah's Urbanized Areas (UAs) under the new classification system include Salt Lake City (887,916), Ogden-Layton (417,787), Provo-Orem (303,865), St. George (62,654), and Logan (76,141).

The new system has resulted in three important changes in the urban profile of Utah. These are: 1) the inclusion of St. George as a new Urbanized Area; 2) the transformation of Ogden UA to Ogden-Layton UA; and 3) the alteration of the boundaries of Salt Lake City from the 1990 census. Ogden-Layton now contains a part of the 1990-defined Salt Lake City UA.

Note: ¹Population values for Urban Areas and Urban Clusters have been revised. All values shown in this publication reflect revised numbers.

Utah's Urban Population: 2000 Census 2000 New Classification System

Urbanized Areas	Population
Salt Lake City	887,916
Ogden-Layton	417,787
Provo-Orem	303,865
St. George	62,654
Logan	76,141

Urbanized Clusters

Blanding, UT	2,981
Brigham City, UT	20,764
Cedar City, UT	22,253
Colorado City AZ-UT	1,604 (PT)
Delta, UT	3,146
Ephraim, UT	4,209
Grantsville, UT	4,522
Gunnison, UT	3,041
Heber, UT	9,705
Hurricane, UT	8,292
Kanab, UT	2,782
Manti, UT	3,013
Moab, UT	6,537
Nephi, UT	4,575
Park City, UT	8,508
Price, UT	12,433
Richfield, UT	6,864
Roosevelt, UT	4,016
Santaquin, UT	5,277
Spanish Fork, UT	37,456
Stansbury Park, UT	2,957
Summit Park, UT	5,486
Tooele, UT	22,007
Tremonton, UT	7,219
Vernal, UT	11,515
West Wendover, UT-NV	1,410 (PT)

Total Urban Population 1,970,935

Note: Population values for all areas except Manti, UT reflect revised numbers.

Federal Government Expenditures for FY 2001

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released its annual *Consolidated Federal Funds Report* (CFFR) for Fiscal Year 2001. This report documents federal government expenditure obligations at the state and county levels, and is the only consolidated source of state and local data on a majority of direct federal expenditures. Its companion report, *Federal Aid to States* (FAS) for Fiscal Year 2001, contains federal agency and program-level data for grants on a state-by-state basis. While the CFFR data represents federal government obligations to the various state and local level governments that may or may not result in actual expenditure, the FAS publication contains data on the actual federal government expenditures to state and local government. Furthermore, while the CFFR provides data on several other categories of federal funds (such as salaries and wages, retirement and disability, other direct payments, etc.), the FAS provides information only on grants.

Federal funds are allocated to states and local entities through five major categories:

- Grants - This category includes major grants such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Women Infant and Children (WIC), low-income rental assistance, highway construction and planning, Home Ownership Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE), Homeless shelter and homeless assistance, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Childcare and development, etc.
- Salaries and wages for federal employees.
- Retirement and disability payments such as social security insurance, veterans benefits, supplemental security income, disability benefits, etc.
- Other direct payments that include Medicare benefits, food stamp payments, excess earned income tax credit, unemployment compensation, life and health insurance (for federal employees), and housing and agricultural assistance.
- Procurement contracts to agencies/programs such as the U.S. Postal service, Department of Defense, General Services Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), etc.

According to the CFFR, a total of \$1.8 trillion was obligated for direct expenditure by the federal government for FY 2001,

reflecting a 12.5% increase over 2000. An additional \$823 billion was committed for other federal assistance such as loans and insurance programs.

Like last year, California continued to benefit more than any other state in the amount of federal funds received per capita, with a total of \$188 billion, followed by New York (\$116 billion), Texas (\$112 billion), Florida (\$100 billion), and Pennsylvania (\$79 billion).

Utah received a total of \$11.4 billion dollars, an increase of 11% from the previous fiscal year. The highest category of expenditure for Utah was retirement and disability payments (31.6%), followed by grants to state and local governments (19.7%), procurement contracts (18.3%), salaries and wages (15.5%), and other direct payments (14.8%).

Federal grant monies to Utah show interesting trends in some of the major grant categories. For instance, childcare and development grants increased by as much as 63%, from \$28.6 million in FY 2000 to \$46.8 million in FY 2001. Federal funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) reflected an increase of 56% from the previous year (Federal TANF funding for FY 2001 was \$85.7 million, as compared to \$54.7 million in FY 2000). Other grant categories that saw an increase from FY 2000 include low rent housing assistance (\$3.06 million, a 16% increase), Medicaid (\$688.5 million, an 8% increase), and WIC (\$30.9 million, a 1% increase). On the downside, federal funding was reduced from other categories such as emergency shelter and homeless assistance, a 5% decrease at \$3 million, and the food stamp program, which reflected a significant 33% decrease at \$22.7 million.

In the retirements and disability category, Utah's social security payments saw an increase of 8% from FY 2000, reflecting the national trend of a gradually aging population. As this trend continues, we anticipate significant increases in social security and Medicare expenditure obligations by the federal government to all states.

Additional Information

For more information on the Consolidated Federal Funds Report and Federal Aid to States, visit the Census Bureau's web page at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Federal Expenditures for Selected Programs in the State of Utah

Category	2000	2001	% Change
Social Security	\$3,337,043,595	\$3,604,690,000	8.0%
Center for Medicare & Medicaid (Medicaid)*	635,266,000	688,514,000	8.4%
AFDC/TANF	54,777,000	85,763,000	56.6%
Food Stamp Program	34,236,000	22,786,000	-33.4%
WIC	30,564,000	30,951,000	1.3%
Childcare and Development	28,678,000	46,812,000	63.2%
Low Rent Housing Assistance	2,608,000	3,036,000	16.4%

* In the FY 2000 FAS report, this category is called Health Care Financing Administration

Distribution of Federal Funds by State (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2001

State	Total Funds	Expenditure by Category (percent of total funds)				
		Retirement Disability	Other Direct Payments	Grants	Procurement	Salaries and Wages
United States	\$1,778,884	33.7%	22.8%	19.1%	13.8%	10.6%
Alabama	31,700	36.2%	21.6%	16.7%	16.4%	9.1%
Alaska	6,403	14.6%	9.5%	36.1%	17.6%	22.1%
Arizona	30,376	36.5%	19.5%	17.1%	17.3%	9.6%
Arkansas	16,632	40.1%	27.9%	20.7%	4.2%	7.1%
California	188,517	30.9%	23.1%	21.1%	15.4%	9.5%
Colorado	24,345	32.3%	17.4%	16.1%	18.4%	15.9%
Connecticut	22,742	31.8%	22.2%	19.2%	20.8%	6.0%
Delaware	4,246	42.3%	23.2%	21.0%	3.5%	10.1%
Florida	99,998	42.7%	26.3%	13.7%	8.9%	8.4%
Georgia	47,320	32.9%	20.1%	16.8%	15.6%	14.6%
Hawaii	9,722	28.8%	14.6%	15.6%	15.1%	26.0%
Idaho	7,529	34.7%	19.5%	20.0%	15.9%	10.0%
Illinois	65,036	36.4%	29.4%	18.2%	6.4%	9.6%
Indiana	32,166	39.1%	27.6%	18.2%	8.5%	6.6%
Iowa	17,401	37.0%	34.2%	17.7%	5.2%	5.9%
Kansas	16,699	35.1%	29.2%	16.3%	8.3%	11.2%
Kentucky	25,835	37.7%	21.1%	19.7%	10.7%	10.9%
Louisiana	27,816	32.7%	27.4%	22.2%	9.4%	8.3%
Maine	8,180	39.1%	19.5%	23.3%	8.2%	9.9%
Maryland	48,164	25.7%	17.7%	15.8%	22.3%	18.5%
Massachusetts	44,179	30.2%	25.1%	22.0%	15.5%	7.3%
Michigan	51,632	40.4%	25.9%	21.1%	6.5%	6.1%
Minnesota	24,935	36.0%	27.1%	21.1%	8.2%	7.6%
Mississippi	20,212	32.8%	28.5%	21.0%	9.2%	8.5%
Missouri	39,191	32.6%	23.8%	17.5%	17.2%	8.8%
Montana	6,618	32.2%	26.2%	25.2%	5.6%	10.7%
Nebraska	10,771	34.2%	34.2%	19.1%	4.2%	9.8%
Nevada	9,624	43.7%	19.9%	15.0%	10.8%	10.6%
New Hampshire	6,314	42.0%	19.0%	20.4%	10.4%	8.2%
New Jersey	46,240	38.0%	26.5%	18.3%	9.0%	8.2%
New Mexico	16,587	24.4%	12.5%	21.6%	30.9%	10.5%
New York	116,366	33.3%	26.1%	28.3%	5.3%	7.0%
North Carolina	44,557	39.3%	20.8%	20.5%	7.1%	12.3%
North Dakota	5,948	22.7%	40.3%	21.6%	4.7%	10.7%
Ohio	61,705	39.3%	25.5%	19.1%	8.3%	7.9%
Oklahoma	22,672	36.2%	22.4%	18.2%	9.8%	13.5%
Oregon	18,401	40.5%	22.2%	23.4%	5.2%	8.7%
Pennsylvania	79,310	38.3%	27.1%	18.7%	8.6%	7.3%
Rhode Island	6,989	35.1%	25.6%	23.0%	5.6%	10.7%
South Carolina	24,675	38.5%	19.3%	19.2%	12.8%	10.2%
South Dakota	5,807	28.5%	34.4%	21.6%	5.2%	10.3%
Tennessee	36,758	35.2%	21.8%	19.1%	15.8%	8.0%
Texas	112,530	32.2%	23.9%	19.3%	13.9%	10.8%
Utah	11,377	31.7%	14.8%	19.7%	18.3%	15.5%
Vermont	3,734	34.1%	18.2%	28.6%	10.5%	8.5%
Virginia	71,257	25.4%	11.2%	11.2%	37.8%	17.3%
Washington	36,903	34.4%	18.9%	18.4%	14.8%	13.4%
West Virginia	12,541	42.7%	21.4%	23.7%	4.2%	8.0%
Wisconsin	26,645	40.8%	24.3%	21.9%	6.8%	6.1%
Wyoming	3,584	29.7%	14.7%	33.8%	9.5%	9.5%
District of Columbia	30,941	5.9%	7.0%	13.0%	33.2%	40.9%
Undistributed	24,066	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	80.8%	18.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2001.

Summary of Total Personal Income and Federal Funds distribution (Millions of dollars): Fiscal Year 2001

State	2001 Population	Total Personal Income (p)	Total Funds	Funds Per Capita	Rank	Funds Per \$1,000 Personal Income	Rank
United States	284,796,887	\$8,621,022	\$1,778,884	\$6,246	na	\$206	na
Alabama	4,464,356	109,045	31,700	7,101	10	291	9
Alaska	634,892	19,676	6,403	10,085	1	325	4
Arizona	5,307,331	135,224	30,276	5,705	32	224	22
Arkansas	2,692,090	61,681	16,632	6,178	25	270	11
California	34,501,130	1,127,425	188,517	5,464	36	167	43
Colorado	4,417,714	145,592	24,345	5,511	35	167	42
Connecticut	3,425,074	143,613	22,742	6,640	15	158	46
Delaware	796,165	25,573	4,246	5,333	40	166	44
Florida	16,396,515	467,188	99,998	6,099	28	214	28
Georgia	8,383,915	238,420	47,320	5,644	34	198	32
Hawaii	1,224,398	34,960	9,722	7,940	6	278	10
Idaho	1,321,006	32,044	7,529	5,699	33	235	21
Illinois	12,482,301	408,857	65,036	5,210	44	159	45
Indiana	6,114,745	168,349	32,166	5,260	43	191	34
Iowa	2,923,179	79,753	17,401	5,953	31	218	25
Kansas	2,694,641	76,816	16,699	6,197	24	217	27
Kentucky	4,065,556	101,871	25,835	6,355	21	254	15
Louisiana	4,465,430	107,545	27,816	6,229	23	259	13
Maine	1,286,670	33,949	8,180	6,357	20	241	19
Maryland	5,375,156	187,862	48,164	8,960	5	256	14
Massachusetts	6,379,304	247,801	44,179	6,925	14	178	38
Michigan	9,990,817	295,107	51,632	5,168	45	175	39
Minnesota	4,972,294	163,047	24,935	5,015	46	153	48
Mississippi	2,858,029	61,854	20,212	7,072	11	327	3
Missouri	5,629,707	157,796	39,191	6,961	12	248	17
Montana	904,433	21,283	6,618	7,317	8	311	5
Nebraska	1,713,235	48,937	10,771	6,287	22	220	24
Nevada	2,106,074	62,886	9,624	4,570	50	153	47
New Hampshire	1,259,181	42,721	6,314	5,014	47	148	49
New Jersey	8,484,431	323,706	46,240	5,450	37	143	50
New Mexico	1,829,146	42,366	16,587	9,068	4	392	1
New York	19,011,378	682,205	116,366	6,121	27	171	41
North Carolina	8,186,268	224,449	44,557	5,443	38	199	31
North Dakota	634,448	16,202	5,948	9,375	3	367	2
Ohio	11,373,541	325,504	61,705	5,425	39	190	35
Oklahoma	3,460,097	85,765	22,672	6,552	17	264	12
Oregon	3,472,867	97,239	18,401	5,299	41	189	36
Pennsylvania	12,287,150	376,197	79,310	6,455	18	211	29
Rhode Island	1,058,920	31,750	6,989	6,600	16	220	23
South Carolina	4,063,011	99,924	24,675	6,073	30	247	18
South Dakota	756,600	19,899	5,807	7,675	7	292	8
Tennessee	5,740,021	153,594	36,758	6,404	19	239	20
Texas	21,325,018	607,466	112,530	5,277	42	185	37
Utah	2,269,789	54,933	11,377	5,012	48	207	30
Vermont	613,090	17,161	3,734	6,090	29	218	26
Virginia	7,187,734	232,129	71,257	9,914	2	307	6
Washington	5,987,973	189,111	36,903	6,163	26	195	33
West Virginia	1,801,916	40,948	12,541	6,960	13	306	7
Wisconsin	5,401,906	156,175	26,645	4,933	49	171	40
Wyoming	494,423	14,242	3,584	7,249	9	252	16
District of Columbia	571,822	23,157	30,941	54,109	na	1,336	na
Undistributed	na	na	24,066	na	na	na	na

(p) = preliminary

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2001; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2001.



When someone loses a job in the State of Utah, he or she is able to apply for unemployment insurance benefits with the Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS). The weekly unemployment benefits the individual may receive are based upon what he or she was paid within the past two years. How does Workforce Services know how much a person was paid in the past two years?

The answer lies in the nation's unemployment insurance program. Born in the 1930s, when the country suffered through The Great Depression, paying workers during periods of unemployment was considered not only a social good, but also an economic stimulus. To make the program work, all employers are required to report their employee payroll information to their respective state's unemployment insurance programs. Utah employers report social security numbers and total wages paid per employee to DWS on a quarterly basis.



This program is an excellent source for potentially useful economic information. Utah employers are required to register for the unemployment insurance program. DWS categorizes all the employers registered in this program by type (e.g. manufacturing, construction, services, health care, etc.) and location (county level). Employers are required to report the number of employees on the payroll in the current quarter. The information collected through the employment insurance program is then used to determine the state of our economy.

Employment numbers from the most current quarter are compared with the information gathered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The difference between the employment totals is either the rate of growth (if larger than the previous year) or the rate of contraction (if less).

These numbers are released monthly to the public along with another much anticipated statistic, Utah's official unemployment rate (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Press/press.asp>). The unemployment rate is another economic indicator that is generated by the Department of Workforce Services. A major component of the unemployment rate calculation comes from a monthly survey of 600 Utah households. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts this survey and asks questions profiling the work habits of the participating households. This data is used in conjunction with the unemployment insurance claims data for Utah (those filing for and receiving unemployment insurance benefits) to determine the state's official unemployment rate.

Although the unemployment insurance program provides valuable economic data, we need to develop different sources for other significant economic information used by policy makers, researchers, and analysts. Some of the most commonly asked questions that DWS economists receive are, "How much should I pay my workers?" or, "What is the going pay rate for an accountant?" An extensive wage survey is conducted each year to glean this information from Utah employers. The market is measured, and the going pay rates and ranges are calculated. The result is one of DWS' most anticipated publication—the

annual *Utah Occupational Wages* publication (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/pubs/UOW/wagepub.asp>). Hundreds of occupations are covered in this publication, and there is also information for various sub-state areas within Utah.

The wage survey also helps determine occupational projections, such as types of occupations that will be in demand in the future. This information helps people evaluate their career decisions (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/occi.asp>).

These are some of the ways in which the Utah Department of Workforce Services contributes to the measurement and analysis of Utah's economy. The Workforce Information Division is the economic arm of DWS. It is staffed with economists and analysts who are eager and willing to help the community understand the state's economy and how it may affect our citizens and businesses. Please visit us at <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/>.



The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-four organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Utah's economy has recently retreated from its long-term economic growth rate, and is now experiencing a contraction similar to that of the nation. While the state's economy is expected to moderately decline in the near term, Utah's strong demographic characteristics and a diversified industrial structure position the state positively for its long-term economic well being.

Specific Economic Performance Measures

Utah continues to experience positive population growth consistent with levels seen in the late 1990s. According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, the state's population reached 2,295,971 in 2001. This is an increase of 49,417 persons, or 2.2% over the 2000 estimate. Utah consistently ranks among the fastest growing states in the nation. Results from Census 2000 showed that Utah's population increased by nearly 30% since 1990, and that the state was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation during the decade of the 1990s. Births continue to be the major component of Utah's population growth, accounting for approximately 60% of the state's growth during the 1990s.

The rate of job growth in this cycle peaked in 1994 at 6.2%, slowing to an estimated 0.6% in 2001. Non-agricultural employers added only 6,700 net new jobs in 2001, representing the state's slowest job growth since 1983. The job growth rate of 0.6%, while only a fraction of the state's long-term average of 3.5%, was still higher than the national employment growth rate for the same period.

Unemployment rose slightly to an estimated 4.4% in 2001. This rate was lower than the national unemployment rate of 4.8%.

Employment growth rates of major industry sectors were mixed in 2001, ranging from a decline of 3.4% in manufacturing and 1% in construction to a 4.6% increase in finance, insurance, and real estate ("FIRE"). The FIRE sector benefited from rapid employment expansion in personal credit institutions, banks/credit unions, and security brokers. Services continue to be the largest sector in the state's economy, followed by trade, government, and manufacturing. The record-breaking 11-year expansion in the state construction industry ended in 1999, with growth dropping 1% in 2001. The construction industry contraction was largely anticipated due to the pre-Olympic buildup, which ended in 2001. Despite the recent drop, construction jobs as a percent of total non-farm employment are still above the 24-year state average. Manufacturing's decreased growth rate in 2001 was largely due to substantial layoffs in the industry. Among other major industries in Utah in 2001, government grew at a rate of 3.1%, while services increased by 1.4%. Transportation, communications and utilities diminished by 0.4%, trade declined by 0.2%, and mining decreased by a rate of 2.5%.

Utah's exports grew about 8.9% to an estimated \$3.5 billion during 2001. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, the state's exports may not grow rapidly, but they appear to have held up

well relative to other states and to the nation. Exports may be softening the effects of the national recession in the state.

Utah's total personal income increased by 4.6% in 2001, compared with 3.7% nationally in the same year. Non-agricultural wages increased by 3.6% in 2001, marking the seventh year in a row that average wage increases in the state have outpaced increases in inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index ("CPI-U"). However, the 2001 downturn has reduced growth in personal income, and it is expected to slow to 3% in 2002. For the quarter that ended on December 31, 2001, the state had a contraction in personal income by 0.19%, compared with a 0.8% growth rate from the previous quarter. The national growth rate for the fourth quarter was a negative .05%.

Utah's economy remains well balanced and diversified with a broad base of industries contributing to the current economic expansion. Utah's economic diversity has increased over time as the industries in which the state has previously specialized (federal government and extractive industries) have contracted, and new industries (computer hardware and software, biomedical, tourism, and particular types of manufacturing) have emerged.



New State Data Center Staff

A farewell and thanks to Lisa Hillman and Jamie Hyde. Both Lisa Hillman, State Data Center Coordinator, and Jamie Hyde, Research Analyst, are leaving the State Data Center to pursue other exciting life endeavors. For several years they have been responsible for maintaining and enhancing the Utah State Data Center program. Best wishes to both of them.

Their efforts will be carried on by Neena Verma as State Data Center Coordinator, and Sophia DiCaro as Research Analyst. Both will serve as State Data Center contacts.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2002

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,334.7	9,568.1	9,912.5	4.1	1.2	2.5	3.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,451.8	6,671.2	6,904.6	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,681.9	1,631.4	1,726.0	7.6	-2.0	-3.0	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	365.4	398.3	417.0	0.1	4.7	9.0	4.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,038.9	1,102.3	9.5	-4.5	-4.0	6.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	3,611.6	3,756.1	2.8	8.9	3.0	4.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.7	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.8
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.4	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.5	-4.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	205.0	227.7	245.9	258.2	271.1	11.1	8.0	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	615.7	651.7	702.4	644.6	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.9	3.0	-1.7	-2.9	1.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.58	-4.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.4	466.0	473.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	1.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	330.2	283.7	316.0	10.6	5.3	-14.1	11.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	224.6	242.9	263.7	277.1	286.6	8.1	8.6	5.1	3.4
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.8	155.3	160.6	4.3	6.3	5.1	3.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	11,454.0	12,324.5	12,694.2	13,037.0	13,714.9	7.6	3.0	2.7	5.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	85.0	77.3	71.9	75.5	1.4	-9.1	-7.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.7	17.5	18.0	-10.8	8.4	-11.1	2.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,150.0	2,275.0	-4.4	10.0	-8.6	5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.4	1,213.0	969.8	750.0	900.0	1.5	-20.0	-22.7	20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	562.8	400.0	500.0	8.6	-3.5	-28.9	25.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.7	241.8	254.7	261.1	268.9	1.7	5.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	147.6	151.3	155.8	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,709	18,205	19,079	4.8	2.5	2.8	4.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Census)	Millions	278.9	282.2	284.5	286.8	289.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	89.2	92.3	90.5	1.7	-17.1	3.5	-2.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,330	2,362	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.7	14.2	-2.0	-4.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,202	2,242	2,270	2,303	2,335	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	94.0	94.9	1.4	-11.6	-1.2	1.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	698.5	653.2	690.8	8.9	-17.4	-6.5	5.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	670.6	632.0	667.8	8.6	-17.8	-5.8	5.7
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	23.0	22.8	21.8	62.0	-18.4	-0.9	-4.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	96.1	95.9	95.9	-3.0	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.1	-2.5	5.1	1.1	0.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	24.1	22.0	23.6	61.2	-15.5	-8.7	7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.93	3.42	3.66	2.40	2.45	77.2	7.0	-34.4	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.74	0.76	13.9	-11.6	1.4	3.4
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.7	172.3	177.1	180.1	184.8	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.5	109.5	110.9	113.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.92	2.00	4.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.39	1.80	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	5.02	5.40	5.90	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.97	7.09	7.56	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	134.3	2.2	0.4	-0.4	1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,054	38,207	39,744	5.9	5.0	3.1	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,903	5,036	5,338	8.2	5.4	2.7	6.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,081.6	1,070.8	1,092.2	2.5	0.6	-1.0	2.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,658	30,577	31,525	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,078	32,742	34,432	7.4	3.6	2.1	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,769	8,314	8,621	8,905	9,431	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,149	52,532	54,934	56,582	59,637	6.9	4.6	3.0	5.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.0	na	na	na	na

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

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